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SOME WETLAND PLANTS OF WARUD TAHSIL, DISTRICT.AMRAVATI. (M.S.), INDIA. A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT
Wetlands places are most common along rivers, streams, edges of lakes, ponds on floodplains. These places varied due to regional and local differences in soils and climate. Wetland habitat may support aquatic as well as terrestrial species. The present paper study with an account on floristic composition of wetland plants of Warud tahsil, district Amravati, (M.S.), India. The field survey was conducted around the river, lakes and where water covers the soil, to collect information of wetland plants. The dicotyledonous vegetation is common because of number of species and genera. Data on the use of plants was collected from the peer-reviewed literature and semi structured questionnaire. The documentation of traditional uses of wetland plants will be helpful in conservation of biodiversity and can be used in treatment of different ailments. On the basis of investigation, about 20 plants species belonging to 18 families are collected and describe it scientific name, local name, part used, family, and medicinal use for number of ailments.

KEYWORD: Wetland, Floristic composition, Warud tahsil, Habitat, Angiosperm.

INTRODUCTION

Wetlands places are the region of transition between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and is often termed as kidney of the landscape (Mitsch and Gosselink 2000). In recent years, many plant species are gradually decreasing in their earlier places of occurrence due to changing in habitat, over harvesting and invasion of exotic species and weeds (Lacoul and Freedman, 2006). In India wetland habitats are identified as the richest biomes that maintain near about 800 plant species consumed as food though it covers only 5% of the total geographical area. Rural and tribal people inhabiting in the area have traditional knowledge of wetland plants. The main aim of the present research work is to collect and document the local knowledge about the plant resources used by the folk people of Warud tahsil district Amravati (M.S.), India that may help in loss of native wetland biodiversity.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Study site:

Warud tahsil is located at north-east side of Amravati district in the state of Maharashtra. Morshi tahsil is located towards Westside, Madhya Pradesh state towards north, Nagpur district towards east and Wardha district towards south of the tahsil. Study region lies between 210 21' 33" to 210 38' 54" North latitudes and 780 1' 54" to 780 25' 7" East longitudes. Tahsil covered total 745 sq.km area. The Northern border tahsil is the mountainous ranges of satpudas. Near about 15% population of Warud tahsil is tribal and out of them more than 85% tribal population situated in rural region. Rural and tribal people inhabiting in tahsil have good knowledge of herbal medicine. Many people use to treat their ailments by using fresh plant material. There are many rivers, lakes and damps in Warud area. The present paper data is collected by the survey method around the occurrence of a considerable number of species in stagnant water and wet places. The presence of huge water bodies favours the occurrence of a rich hydrophytic flora in the river system.

Data collection

The present field study was conducted during the year 2021 to June 2023 around river, ponds, lakes and stagnant water and wet places. Collect plant species were identified on the basis of standard floras, monographs including Cooke, T.H. (1998), Flora of the Presidency of Bombay, N.R.Ugemuge (1986), Flora of Nagpur district, Naik, V.N. (1998), Flora of Marathwada. M. A. Dhore (2002),Flora of Amravati District, Mitsch WJ, Gosselink JG, (1993) Shubham Mittal and Ujwal nautiyal (2019),

R.S.Patel,(2012),Esau (1970), and taxonomy expert.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Floristic composition of the wetland habitat of warud tahsil area reveals the occurrence of 20 plant species including monocotyledons and dicotyledons covering 18 families. The plants species are arranged alphabetically along with their Botanical name, local name, habit, and uses. Out of these plants, 04 plants belong to monocotyledons and the rest 16 species belongs to dicotyledons. The photographs of some plant species are shown in **Plate-1.**

Enumeration of wetland plants of warud tahsil

***Ageratun* conyzoids (L). (Fam: Asteraceae);** Annual branched herb, leaves opposite, upper alternate, ovate, heads white or pale blue in terminal corymbs.
Local name: Besar
Uses: For cuts as wound dressing

***Alternanthera sessalis* (L). R. Br. (Fam: Amaranthaceae);** Procumbent herb, branches spreading in all side, stem angular, hairy, rooting at nodes, leaves sessile, linear-oblong, flowers white in axillary condensed spikes, utricles obovate.
Local Name: Pandre tan
Uses: For treating of dysentery

***Ammania baccifera* L. (Fam – Lythraceae**); Annual erect herb, branches many from basal region, leaves oblong or lanceolate, opposite, flower small, red in axillary cluster, capsule globose..
Local name:
Uses: Ash of leaves used in skin disease

Boerhavia diffusa (L.) (Fam: Nyctaginaceae); Perennial decumbent herb, branches long, spreading, leaves ovate, elliptic, or roundish, flowers small, pinkish, forming long corymbose panicle.
Local name: Punernva
Uses: Leaves cooked as vegetable.

***Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott. (Araceae);** Perennial herb with tuberous root, leaves large, triangular, petiole long, flowers not seen.
Local name: Chamkhura
Uses: Leaves used as vegetable

***Commelina benghalensis* (L.) (Fam: Commelinaceae);** Annual herb, jointed hairy stem, leaves sessile, ovate-elliptic, sheath with hairs at mouth, spathes funnel shaped, flowers blue.
Local name: Kena
Uses: Tender Leaves cooked as vegetable

***Corchorus fascicularis* Lam. (FAM: Tiliaceae):** Diffuse annual herb, leaves ovate-oblong, base subcordate, flowers yellow in axillary fascicles, fruit capsule.
Local name: Churchura
Uses: Seeds are used in scabies

***Cynodon dactylon* (L.) (Fam: Poaceae);** Perennial creeping grass, rhizome and stolon strong, Culm slender, leaves linear, legule as ring of white hairs, spikes digitate on slender peduncle.
Local name: Durva
Uses: As a fodder

***Cyperus exaltus* Retz. (Fam: Cyperaceae);** Perrenial, rhizomatous, tall, root fibers thick, stem trigonus, leaves shorter or longer than stem, inflorescence compound umbel, spikelets numerous,spreading, fruit nut.
Local name: Chila
Uses: Stem is used in religious rituals.

***Eclipta prostrata* (L.) Mant (Fam: Asteraceae);** Small herb, branched, prostrate or suberect, hairy, leaves lanceolate or elliptic, heads small, white, heterogamous, terminal or axillary.
Local name: Maka
Uses: Plant is used in religious rituals also in hair oil.

***Grangea maderaspatana* (L.) Poir. (Fam: Asteraceae);** Prostrate hairy annual herb, branching spreading from base, leaves sessile, oblanceolate, pinnatifid, heads globose, solitary, terminal.
Local name: Chandni
Uses: Leaves juice used pain in ears

***Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine (Fam: Acanthaceae);** Erect, tall, annual herb, leaves in whorled, six at each node, lanceolate, flower bluish-purple, calyx 4 partite, fruit capsule.
Local name: Talimkhana
Uses: Leaves used in medicine to increase blood hemoglobin.

***Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk. Fl. Aeg. (Fam: Convolvulaceae);** Aquatic or semi aquatic creeping herb, with milky juice, stem spongy rooting at nodes, leaves oblong lanceolate, cordate, hastate, entire, flower pink in axillary cyme.
Local name: Haranvel
Uses: Leaves used as vegetable.

Ludwigia sp. (L.) Erect perennial undershrub, leaves linear or lanceolate, flowers yellow,tetramerous, solitary or axillary, fruit capsule. 4 angled, pale brown.
Local name: Panlavang

***Malachra capitata* (L.) (Fam-Malvaceae):** Annual erect herb, leaves orbicular, 3 lobed, entire or toothed, flowers yellow in terminal capitates head, fruit subglobose
Local name: Ranbhendi
Uses: Roots is traditional medicine in healing of wounds.

***Oxalis corniculata* L. (Fam: Oxalidaceae):** Prostrate or suberect herb, branching rooting at nodes, leaves alternate, leaflets 3, obcordate, flowers in axillary cyme, fruit capsule.
Local name: Ambuti
Uses: Paste of leaves as antidote for snakebite.

***Physalis minima* (L.) (Fam: Solanaceae);** Annual, erect, herb, stem glabrous, leaves ovate- lanceolate, unequal sided at base, flowers solitary Axillary, orange yellow, corolla campanulate, berries globose.
Local name: Popti
Uses: Leaves used in itching.

***Portulaca oleracea* (L). (Fam-Portulacaceae):** Prostrate, annual herb, stem reddish or green, leaves entire, flowers sub sessile in cluster at apices, leaves simple, fruit capsule.
Local name: Ghol

Uses: Grown as vegetable crop.

***Polygonum glabrum* Willd (Fam: Polygonaceae);** Erect glabrous herb, rooting from lower nodes, leaves linear or lanceolate, ochrea long, tubular, closely covering the stem, flower pink, raceme slender, fruit nutlet.

Local name: Nil

Uses: Nil

***Typha angustata* (L.) (Fam: Araceae);** Rhizomatous marshy herb, leaves spongy, linear, base sheathing, flowers minute crowded in cylindrical spike, male and female spike separated by rachis, fruit nutlets.

Local name: Pankanis

Uses: Ashe applied on wounds to heal quickly.

The photographs of some of the plant species

***Ageratun conyzoids (*L).**

***Alternanthera sessalis* (L). R. Br.**

Boerhavia diffusa (L.)

***Commelina benghalensis* (L.)**

***Cynodon dactylon* (L.)**

***Eclipta prostrata* (L.) Mant**

***Malachra capitata* (L.)**

***Oxalis corniculata* L.**

***Polygonum glabrum* Willd.**

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